

Hiroshi HARA\*: New or noteworthy flowering plants  
from Eastern Himalaya (7)\*\*

原 寛\*: 東部ヒマラヤ植物新知見 (7)\*\*

33) *Trillium Tschonoskii* Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Sci. St.-Petersb. 29: 218 (1883).

var. *himalaicum* Hara, var. nov. (Figs. 1 & 2).

*T. Tschonoskii* Maxim. sensu Hooker f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 361 (1892),  
saltem pro parte—Rendle in Journ. Bot. 39: 329 (1901), p.p.

Rhizoma breve repens 12 mm crassum. Caulis erectus 15–20 cm altus glaber. Folia 3 rhomboideo-rotundata acuminata sessilia 7.5–8 cm longa 6–7.5 cm lata glabra. Pedunculus 6–12 mm longus. Flos declinatus. Sepala 3 elliptica acutiuscula 17–23 mm longa 7–10 mm lata ascendente viridia. Petala 3 alba elliptica apice margine paulo revoluta sepalo leviter breviora 15–21 mm longa 6–8 mm lata. Stamina 6 ca. 7 mm longa pistillo distincte breviora; filamenta 3.5 mm longa; antherae 3 mm longae, connectivo apiculato-producto 0.8 mm longo. Pistillum ca. 10 mm longum; ovarium conico-ovoideum 5 mm in diametro 6-alato-carinatum apice in stylo longe attenuatum; stylus apice trifidus, stigmatibus recurvatis.

Hab. Bhutan. Dochu La, 3000 m (Yamazaki, Kanai & Murata, May 30, 1967—typus in TI); Pele La, 2700–3200 m. (Apr. 13, 21 & 22, 1967).

This Himalayan plants have been referred to *T. Tschonoskii* of Japan, but differ from the latter especially in the shape of sepals. They have shorter peduncle, elliptic sepals broadest near the middle and less acuminate at the tip, shorter petals, stamens shorter than the pistil, and shorter anthers (Fig. 1). While *T. Tschonoskii* of Japan has generally broader depressed leaves, ovate-lanceolate sepals broadest below the middle and long attenuate to the tip, stamens nearly as long as the pistil, and longer anthers.

Typical *T. Tschonoskii* is distributed in Saghalin, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, and Shikoku), and Korea, and *T. Morii* Hayata of Taiwan is also

\* Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo, Tokyo. 東京大学理学部植物学教室.

\*\* 東京大学インド植物調査研究報告 No. 17.

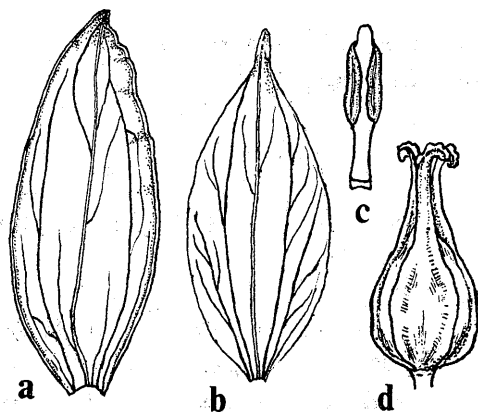


Fig. 1. *Trillium Tschonoskii* var. *himalaicum*.

a. Sepal. b. Petal. c. Stamen. d. Pistil.  
All  $\times 3$ .

inseparable from the Japanese plants in outer morphological characters. The specimens of Szechuan which I have examined are also very near to the Japanese ones.

However, the Chinese plant described and figured by P'ei & Chou in *Medic. Pl. China* 7: f. 308 (1964) resembles var. *himalaicum*. The plant of Sikkim cited under *T. Smallii* Maxim. by Krause in Engl., *Pfl.*

fam. ed. 2, 15a: 375 (1930) seems to belong also to var. *himalaicum*. By such one character as the shape of leaves or the size of petals or anthers, the variety cannot be distinguished clearly from the typical Japanese race, but any specimen which agrees with var. *himalaicum* in all these characters

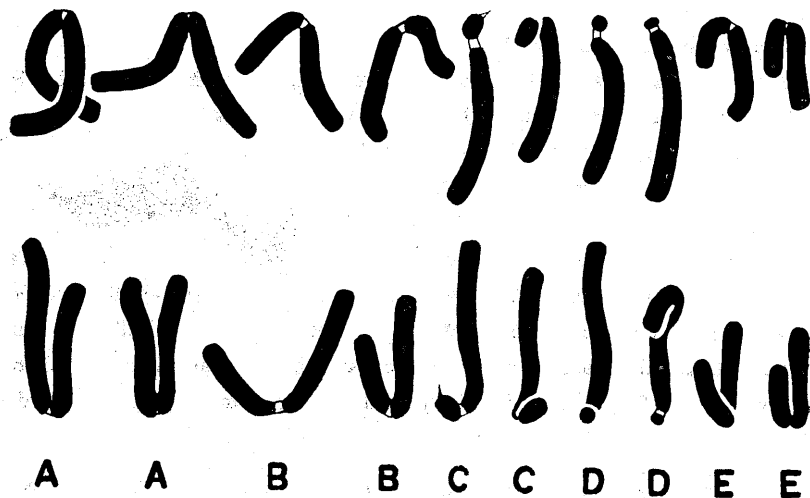


Fig. 2. *Trillium Tschonoskii* var. *himalaicum*. Chromosomes in pollen grain mitosis.  
 $\times 1080$ . (del. H. Watanabe).

has never been found in Japan.

It is noteworthy that the chromosome number ( $2n=20$ ) and karyotype of the Bhutanese plant are the same as those of typical Japanese one. The young stamens collected at Pele La by myself and fixed in Carnoy fluid were sent to Prof. T. Haga of Kyushu University for investigation. Prof. Haga and Mr. Hiroshi Watanabe have examined the material, and kindly informed me the result with accompanied figures (Fig. 2). From their karyological studies on pollen grain mitosis, they considered that the Bhutanese plant is allo-tetraploid with a very similar karyotype to that of *T. Tschonokii*.

Taking all these facts into consideration, I treated the Himalayan plants as a geographical variety of *T. Tschonokii*.

The other Himalayan species of the genus, *T. Govanianum* Wallich is also allo-tetraploid as mentioned in our Flora of Eastern Himalaya 418, f. 28 (1966).

34) ***Persicaria tenella*** (Blume) Hara, comb. nov.

*Polygonum tenellum* Blume, Bijdr. 530 (1825); non *P. tenellum* Roxburgh, 1832.

*Pol. strictum* All.  $\alpha$  *subcontinuum* Meisn. in Wall., Pl. Asia. Rar. 3: 57 (1832), p.p.

*Pol. minus* Hudson  $\alpha$  *subcontinuum* (Meisn.) Meisn. in DC., Prodr. 14: 111 (1857), p.p.; in Miq., Ann. Mus. Lugd.-Bat. 2: 59 (1865).

*Pol. minus* ssp. *depressum* Danser in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. ser. 3, 8: 176, f. 9 (1927).

*Persicaria Kawagoeana* Nakai var. *densiflora* Hara et I. Ito in Journ. Jap. Bot. 31: 177, f. 3 (1956).

Distr. India, Malaysia, and Japan.

var. ***Kawagoeana*** (Makino) Hara, comb. nov.

*Pol. strictum*  $\alpha$  *subcontinuum* Meisn., l.c. (1832), p.p.

*Pol. micranthum* Meisn. in Miq., l.c. 59 (1865).

*Pol. minus* Hudson sensu Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 36 (1886), p.p.—Steward in Contr. Gray Herb. 88: 63 (1930), p.p.

*Pol. Kawagoeanum* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28: 115 (1914).

*Persicaria Kawagoeana* (Makino) Nakai in Rigakkai 24: 300 (1926)—I. Ito in Journ. Jap. Bot. 31: 173 & 177 (1956)—Hara, Fl. East. Himalaya 71

(1966).

*Pol. minus* ssp. *micranthum* (Meisn.) Danser, l.c. 176, f. 8 (1927).

*Per. minor* Opiz var. *Kawagoeanum* (Mak.) Masamune in Sci. Rep. Kanazawa Univ. 2(2): 80 (1954),

Distr. Himalaya, India, Malaysia, China, Taiwan, and S. Japan.

This is a south-east Asiatic representative of the *Persicaria minor* group, and has always dense continuous spikes and smaller biconvex achenes. But the Asiatic plants here included in this species are still variable in some characters, and can at least be divided into two races mainly by the size of achenes.

I have examined the authentic specimens of *Polygonum tenellum* Blume and *Pol. micranthum* Meisn. The type specimen of *Pol. tenellum* Blume at Leiden collected on Mt. Gede, Java by Blume has somewhat lanceolate leaves, and short spikes lacking fruits, and a small plant which is probably a part of the same collection is now preserved in Meisner Herbarium in New York Botanic Garden. There exists another specimen bearing the name '*Polygonum tenellum* Bl.', and it has fruiting spikes with achenes 1.6-1.9 mm long including the mucro. It closely resembles also *Persicaria Kawagoeana* var. *densiflora* Hara of Japan which has slightly less hairy and less glandular lanceolate-linear leaves. *Pol. minus* ssp. *depressum* Danser seems to be a dwarf form of this race with short internodes and short leaves. *Pol. strictum* α. *subcontinuum* Meisn. at first included the two races, but later in 1865, Meisner regarded *Pol. micranthum* as a separate species and retained *Pol. minus* α. *subcontinuum* for the race with larger achenes.

The type specimen of *Polygonum micranthum* Meisn. collected by Korthals from Doekoe in Sumatra (Meisner Herb.) represents another race which is characteristic in having more slender spikes with smaller flowers, and smaller achenes 1.2-1.5 mm long including the mucro. The Himalayan plants, including Wallich no. 1722 collected in 1821 from Nepal, coincide well with this race, although they have often shorter leaves densely glandular beneath, and shorter and denser spikes. They are also very near to *Pol. Kawagoeanum*, but the latter has generally longer leaves long attenuate to the apex, and lacking discoid-dots on the lower surface. But these forms are connected one another by intermediate ones.

35) *Moneses uniflora* (L.) A. Gray, Man. ed. 1, 273 (1848)—Hultén, Fl.

Alaska & Yukon 8: 1203 (1948); Fl. Alaska 714, map (1968)—Hara, Enum. Spermat. Jap. 1: 1 (1949); in Journ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo Bot. 6(7): 347 (1956).

*Pyrola uniflora* L., Sp. Pl. ed. 1, 397 (1753).

Bhutan. Sele La, 2700 m (Nakao, no. 147, Jul. 26, 1958, KYO).

Distr. Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, Tienshan, Kashmir, Mongolia, China (North and Yunnan), Bhutan, Taiwan, N. Korea, Hokkaido, N. Kuriles, N. America, and Mexico.

The genus is a new record from Eastern Himalaya. The specimen of Bhutan agrees well with the European one, but the style is shorter, and less than 3 mm long in the fruiting stage.

36) **Lonicera adenophora** Franchet in Journ. de Bot. 10: 311 (1896)—Rehder, Syn. Lonicera 111 (1903); Man. ed. 2, 863 (1940).

Bhutan. Yabu Thang—Laya, 3400–3800 m (May 16, 1967, bud); Barshong—Nala, 3400–3500 m (May 25, 1967, fl.).

Distr. Bhutan, and W. China (Szechuan, Yunnan).

New to the Himalayas. Our specimens agree well with the typical form from Yunnan. The leaves are glandular, and are only glandular or minutely ciliate on the margin; the bracts are linear-lanceolate and 4–7 mm long; the bracteoles are separate, oblong and 2 mm long; the ovaries are oblong and densely glandular; and the corollae are dark wine-red.

37) **Lonicera saccata** Rehder in Sargent, Tr. & Shr. 1: 39, t. 20 (1902); Syn. Lonicera 60 (1903); Man. ed. 2, 857 (1940).

Bhutan. Barshong—Nala, 3700 m (May 25, 1967, bud); Nala—Tzatogang, 3400 m, in *Abies* forest (May 26, 1967, fl. greenish, reddish at the mouth).

Distr. Bhutan, and W. & C. China.

The species is new to the Himalayas. Our collections from Bhutan are slightly different from the typical form of China by almost eciliate bracts, corollae sparsely hairy outside, styles not exerted from the corollae, and densely pubescent leaves especially at the nerve-axil on the underside. But these characters are variable also in the Chinese specimens, and our specimens fall within the range of variations in the Chinese ones.

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33) シロバナエンレイソウ 本種は古くから東部ヒマラヤに産することが報告されて

いたが、果して日本産と同じかどうか疑問に思っていた。1967 年ブータンで採集した資料を日本産と比較した結果、花梗がやや短かく葉は多少長味があり、萼片は楕円形で中央部で最も幅広く、花弁は少し短かく、雄蕊は雌蕊より短かく葯もやや短かいなどの少差があるがやはり同一種と考えられる。なお現地でも固定した書は九州大学理学部芳賀忠教授と渡辺皓氏に調べていただいたところ、染色体および核型もシロバナエンレイソウと一致することが判明した。ここに両氏のご協力に対し厚くお礼を申し上げる。

34) フトボノスカボタデとシマヒメタデ 両型ともインドやマレーシアに広く分布することが分った。最も早い学名は *Polygonum tenellum* Blume (1825) で瘦果は長さ 1.6-1.9 mm あり、フトボノスカボタデとほぼ一致する。*Pol. micranthum* Meisner (1865) は果が 1.2-1.5 mm でシマヒメタデに符合するが、変種名としては var. *Kawagoeana* (Makino) を用いてよい。

35) イチゲイチヤクソウ 欧亜大陸北部には広く分布しているが、南側ではカシ米尔、天山山脈、雲南、台湾と飛び飛びに知られており、東部ヒマラヤからは初めての報告である。

36), 37) *Lonicera adenophora* Franch., *L. saccata* Rehder 両種とも中国西部又は中部から知られているだけであつたが、共にブータンに産することが明らかになった。

口桜井 元：やぶれがさ草木抄 A5 版, pp. 306, 口絵 pp. 16. 東京, 誠文堂新光社発行 (昭和 44. 11) ¥1,500. フクジュソウ, ヤブレガサ, クリスマスローズ等々約 50 の草木をえらんで、古書をさぐり、短歌をあげ、栽培史をからませながら、書かれた随筆集。月並のそれと違って、多年の栽培と観察の間にえられた事実や考察などがさりげなく書かれていて、教えられるところも多い。たとえばキキョウの古名アリノヒフキは、果実が熟して上方の孔から蟻の子が噴き出すように黒い細かい種子が出るから、もとはアリノコフキではないか、コは古の文字にしたのが、写本の際に比と草書で誤り写されたいという提案なども興味がある。とにかく楽しくよめる本である。一二気になったのは、学名に古いシノニムまであげることの無意味。それからあとがきによれば、以前に他誌に書かれたもののようだが、そうならば各章末に雑誌名などを年月と共に書いてほしいものである。(前川文夫)

○ラクダの針 (久内清孝・小林義雄) Kiyotaka HISAUCHI & Yosio KOBAYASI: The camel's thorn

小林は昨年夏にカイロ郊外のギゼーから、ナイルを少し溯ったサッカーラに遊んだ。夏の炎天下に訪れる客も殆どなく悠々と古代の空気に触れたわけである。サッカーラ